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No. 15,214. 第一七零九百零七正月七號。 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17TH, 1907. 一月七號。 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.



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Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. a106

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TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.45 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.45 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 5.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.45 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.45 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 7.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.45 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.,
every 4 hours.
SATURDAYS.
From 6 a.m. to 11.45 p.m.,
every 4 hours.
SUNDAYS.
From 6 a.m. to 11.45 p.m.,
every 4 hours.
Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.,
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Hongkong, 17th December, 1906. a33

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Hongkong, 19th December, 1906. a34

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Hongkong, 4th January, 1907.

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not for publication but as evidence of good faith.All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only.No anonymously signed or "communications that have
already appeared in other papers will be inserted.Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be
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BIRTH.

On January 5th, at Penrith, South Wales, the
wife of G. W. Appleby (of Canton) of a daughter.HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VŒUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 17TH, 1907.

THERE would not appear to be anything
particularly mysterious about the recent
Chinese Imperial Decree that provides for
the more systematic worship of the memory
of CONFUCIUS, yet the motive-seekers have
set to work already, and we see suggestions
that it is another anti-foreign movement,an adoption of a state religion, and a
floating of the missionaries of all other
sects. One contemporary finds a solution
in the theory that the order to accord to
CONFUCIUS "the same sacrificial ceremoniesof worship accorded to heaven and earth
when sacrifice is paid by the Emperor," is
a shrewd attempt to counterbalance the
evils of educational reform—"a little
(foreign) learning is a dangerous thing"—and China has been suffering from "extra-
vagances which have followed inevitably on
the inrush of fresh ideas". Free and
compulsory Board Schools in the United
Kingdom have induced a madness not
altogether dissimilar, whose fruits the
British nation has begun to reap. In
China, remarks our contemporary, this
madness may be moderated "by this
rehabilitation of the ancient wisdom". The
argument is an ingenuous one, but it was
hardly called for, so far as we can see. We
should have assumed that the Decree was
merely one of the number with which
Peking habitually amuses itself in
periods of boredom. A boy armed with a
knife sets out to "carve something," nomatter what, for the mere passing; this
Decree strikes us as such a carving. We
would be glad to think it was something
more; that it would indeed bring about a
"rehabilitation" of China's old ideals; but
even assuming that its intention was such,
this Decree would defeat its own object.
The moment a philosopher becomes a fetiche,
the practical value of his teachings is gone.
This is no mere catchy phrase; we recom-
mend it for analysis. Truth falters when it
becomes platitudinal; a thief will not be
removed by the adage about honesty being
the best policy; and if even an altar be
erected to H. SPENCER, men will
cease to take his writings seriously. It is
common knowledge among those who know
a little Cantonese that the Chinese have
acquired a habit of quoting and misquoting
their classics, sometimes ironically, often
using a beautiful crystallization of truth to
suggest something banal or even contrary
to the text, much as a humorous foreign
beggar will remind his victim that "the Lord
loves a cheerful giver". These words came
glibly from his saucy tongue; their signifi-
cance evidently never penetrated his ser-
mon-stupified brain. So we fear the force of
the Chinese Classics will only be weakened if
the people are further directed to the
shibboleth, and less to the sense. It is
possible, as another contemporary fears,
that "for China's real welfare and advance-
ment there could not perhaps be a more
regrettable movement than this sudden
elevation of the great sage to the rank and
position of a very god". Not for the same
reason—that "the Edict will operate
adversely to the spread of Christianity"—
but because the formalism and State
recognition that have deadened Christianity
in Europe will assuredly make moribund
whatever of true Confucianism still survives
among the masses of China. The same
paper which deplores the Edict as threatening
the foreign propaganda gives us this
definition of Confucianism: "the doctrine
of Confucius is a practical, colourless code
of moral ethics, [sic] devoid of any lofty
standard of unattainable ideals". If it be
practical and moral, we can overlook its
lack of colour and of lofty impossibilities—
for after all, in China as elsewhere, there is
no need to encourage more profession; what
is needed is more practice.A new Siamese loan of three millions sterling
at 4 per cent, is about to be issued in London,
Berlin and Paris by the Hongkong and
Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Deutsche
Asiatische Bank and the Banque de l'Indo-
Chine, respectively.A Singapore Chinaman, charged with
stealing poultry, declared he had bought the
hen, but could not produce the seller. He
said: "May I be run down and killed by
a train and never see China again, if I stole
the fowls." He was sent to prison for two
months.The St. Petersburg correspondent to the
Times states that during the absence of Mr.
Motono, the Japanese Ambassador, a Com-
mission has been investigating the exact
significance of the term "rivers and inlets"
under the Portsmouth Treaty. It is probable
a decision will be reached which will be
satisfactory to Russia and Japan. It is
understood that Russia is willing to renew the
Commercial Treaty of 1895, and grant Japan
the privileges conferred to other nations under
the more favoured nation's clause of the
recent Treaties.By kind permission of Lt. Col. Price, D. S. O.,
and Officers, the Band of the 12th Duke of
Connaught's Own Baluchis will play the
following programmes of music, at the King's
Hotel, during dinner, on Thursday the
17th January, 1907 (weather permitting):Grand March from Faust..... Gounod
Overture..... "The Exiles"..... Gassner
Post Polonaise..... Kubner
Selection..... "The Orchid"..... Curyll
Valse..... "Aphrodite"..... Jaxone
Serenade..... "La Mundi"..... Eleazar
Selection..... "The Belle of New York"..... Kerker
Two Step..... "Laughing Water"..... HagerAt Singapore on January 7th a revenue
officer was examining the luggage of several
Chinese coolies, who had just landed from
Bagan, Sumatra. One of the coolies, a Hokien,
had a pillow wrapped up in a mat and while
prodding it with his fingers to see if the pillow
contained any opium, the officer felt something
hard. He ripped open the pillow and was
horified at finding a grinning skull staring at
him. He took the skull to the Police
Station, and, on examining the pillow, the
police found all the bones of a human skeleton.
The Hokien stated that the bones were those of
his elder brother who had died at Bagan. He
declared that he was taking the bones back to
China for burial.An interesting transaction was the sale of the
Chinese Legation, one of the most picturesque
spots in Peking. Acting on behalf of the
Korean Government, Mr. Hayashi, Japanese
Minister, turned all right and titles of the
property to M. Caravaux, Ministre
Plénipotentiaire et Directeur de l'Agence de la
Banque de l'Indo-Chine. One hundred thousand
taels was the consideration demanded. For
over forty years this piece of property had been
used as a Legation site. Originally it was a
part of the S. Wells Williams estate, then it was
bought by Col. Doubt, ex-minister of the
United States. During the year 1903 the
Korean Government bought it and occupied it
until the peace negotiations were signed between
Japan and Russia. Since that time it has been
emptied and apparently awaiting a purchaser.It is announced that Mr. Andrew Carnegie
has given \$750,000 for the construction of a
building at Washington to be used as a Central
Bureau for the American Republics.A message from Rome states the Earl of
Aberdeen, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, had
an audience with His Holiness the Pope, who
eulogized the Irish Catholics and gave a special
benediction for the Irish.Largo cotton mills at Lodz continue closed.
The owners are determined to transfer their
factories to the interior unless the workmen
submit. Terrorists declare they will murder
the men who resume work.A native seaman on board the Japan accidentally
fell into the stockade yesterday morning.
Police assistance arrived and he was conveyed to
the Tung Wah Hospital, where it was
found he had injured his spine.To the Hongkong Old Volumes Society,
Mr. Frank Brown has kindly consented to
deliver a lecture on "Radium" at the City
Hall, on Monday, 21st January, at 3.15 p.m.
Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., will take the chair.The Banco Nacional Ultramarino of Macao
have from 2nd instant issued a new note of the
face value of \$25. The new note is very tasteful
in design, and will be accepted at par by the local
agents of that Bank, Messrs. Resario & Co., and
by all the local Banks.His Majesty the King and seven others,
staying at Chatsworth House, on January 4th,
shot two thousand head of game. The King,
who is in excellent health, has never been known
to shoot with such precision, all his shooting
records having been broken.At the performance of Aladdin at the
Catholic Union, it appears that the Orchestra
of the Societe Philharmonique was not under
the leadership of Mr. J. J. Ince, as was
erroneously reported; we learn that the conductor
of the Orchestra has always been
and on this occasion was Mr. F. Gonzales.The conference of the Admirals commanding
the East India, China and Australia Stations—
now regarded as an annual event—will take
place at Singapore in the third week of
January. Admiral Moore, commanding the
China Station, is now there with the King
Alfred; Admiral Fox, commanding the Australia
Station, is due about the 17th instant on
the *Powder*, and Admiral Poé arrives on
the 19th instant on the *Hermit*. The conference
is expected to last several days.The T.K.K. str. *Hongkong Mara* arrived at
8 a.m. on Tuesday, the 15th inst., and left
again at 6 p.m. same day for Kobe, where she
is due to arrive at 6 a.m. on Thursday, the
22nd inst.The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Regent Luitpold*, which
left here on the 19th Dec., arrived at Genoa on
Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 8 a.m.The T.K.K. str. *Nippon Maru* will sail from
Yokohama on the 15th inst., and is therefore
due to arrive at this port via Manila on the
28th inst.

The latest STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The T.K.K. str. *Hongkong Mara* arrived at
San Francisco on the 14th inst.The A.L. str. *Austria* left Singapore for this
port on the 15th inst., and is expected here on
the 22nd inst.The C.P.R. str. *Tarlar* arrived at Nagasaki
at 8 a.m. on Tuesday, the 15th inst., and left
again at 6 p.m. same day for Kobe, where she
is due to arrive at 6 a.m. on Thursday, the
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THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17TH, 1907.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, January 16th.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (FIRST
POLICE MAGISTRATE).

REVOLVER CONFISCATED.

A Chinaman, who said he came from the
interior, purchased a revolver with a view to
use it against the robbers who visited
his farmyard. He loaded it and put it in his
pocket. The police discovered the weapon
in his possession and he was brought before his
Worship, who ordered the revolver to be con-
fiscated and discharged the man.

THEREIN.

A coolie was sentenced to three weeks' im-
prisonment for stealing wood from Ah King's
shop.A marine hawker was committed to prison
for six weeks and to be exhibited in the stocks
for four hours for receiving brass from a coolie
in the Naval Yard.

SAMPAK IRREGULARITIES.

Six Sampan people of the B class were charged
with plying for hire within the limits reserved
for the A class of boats. The latter class is
allowed to ply between the Harbour Office and
Ship Street where there is most European
traffic and where a better class of boat is ex-
pected. The defendants were each fined \$5.

A DISORDERLY EUROPEAN.

Charlotte Brooks, a middle-aged woman,
was found guilty of disorderly conduct in
Arsenal Street in the early hours of yesterday
morning. She denied the statements of the
police and declared she could not have been
disorderly, as she was alone. Some ten days
ago she had to be removed to the Hospital
suffering from the effects of excessive drinking.
When the defendant left the Court to enter
the waiting room she was met by a Supreme
Court bailiff who served on her a writ for
\$83 due to the Government Civil Hospital.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, January 14th.

It is officially stated in St. Petersburg
that in spite of the expenditure on the
famine of 80,000,000 rbls, there will be a
surplus for 1906 of 213,000,000 rbls, of
which 158,000,000 will wipe out the deficit
for 1905. The deficit for 1907 is 297,000,000
rbls, of which 55,000,000 is covered by the
1906 surplus and the rest by a new loan.The estimated income of 124,000,000 towards
the cost of the Japanese war and 61,000,000
for relief of the famine.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, January 14th.

The president of the Stanford Leland
Stanford University at San Francisco,
addressing a Socialist meeting, asserted that
a Japanese exclusion Act was impossible,
and that it was nonsense to affirm that the
United States must fight Japan for the
mastery of the Pacific. He believed that
Japan sincerely desired to stem unskilled
labour emigration to the United States.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE FAMINE.

TAIPEI, January 11th.

I arrived here on Thursday after being
delayed six hours through the launch running
aground in the Grand Canal at Kaoyuchien.On the north-west side of the city, about
one mile away, there are camps stretching
roughly speaking two miles long and a
mile wide, over flat sandy country. These
camps are divided into squares of about 125
paces each way. They are laid out symmetrically
as rectangular plots, the mat butts being built
in rows, with lanes between them. The
entrance gates of each camp are guarded by
police, while soldiers patrol the whole country.I was considerably surprised with the organization
and the administration. The same remarks
apply to the camps in the vicinity of Shih-
tung, five miles away, and north of Wangtui.I have now counted 48 camps ranging from
a thousand to two hundred families each. I
estimate the total number of refugees at
150,000 of whom 30 per cent show signs of
disease, 10 per cent of acute distress. Many only
are being sold out by the officials. Throughout
the whole country the roads are thronged with
refugees bargaining with them. The women and
children for miles are tramping up roads, grass
and fields, seeking for food or fuel. In the
camps one sees people eating a mixture
of cooked leaves, grass and twigs with a little
cement and rice.The horrors of the fifth prevailing are un-
speakable. At present there is bright sunshine,
but it is intensely cold at night. All the pools
are frozen.The officials are trying to persuade the
people to return home; many are doing so,
but many more are arriving. The roads are
thronged with the two streams of traffic and
the same is often indescribable.The remission is made on the ground that Taishen,
being leased to Japan as a foreign port, and the
imposition is defied by alleging that it is a
Chinese port. The correspondent naturally
remarks that the place can scarcely be accorded
such a dual character.In connection with the Chinese Customs
another noteworthy point is given by the same
correspondent. Hitherto the habit of the
Customs authorities, acting under instructions
from Sir Robert Hart, has been to show the
Customs returns to the foreign consul prior to
publication in the regular form. That method
is now to be abandoned, and the returns will
not be shown to any one prior to publication.
The change is said to be due to an order issued
by the new Chinese Commissioners; or if not
actually an order then at any rate a suggestion.It would seem that this measure has been
taken in pursuance of the "rights very recently
granted to the Chinese by the British Government".
Sir Robert Hart is certainly placed in a most
difficult position. He can not ignore the
suggestions of his Chinese superiors, although
they are in a terrible condition, nor can he
resign without, perhaps, playing the very game which
they wish to force on him. It is very conceivable
that if he stepped down rather than accept
the new regulation it would be construed as a reprimand
to the Chinese.The Chinese are really working to recover control
of the Customs, their programme may be to
deliver a number of petty assaults which will
gradually loosen Sir Robert's hold, and better
still from their point of view, drive him to
resignation. Of course some explanation
of a less objectionable nature may be forthcoming,
but we fail to see it at present.

Japan Mail.

A SOUTH SEA ISLANDS CONTRACT.

COMPLICATIONS WITH CAPT. O'KEEPE'S
RENTS.

Some three or four years

REVIEWS.

Who's Who. London: A. & C. Black. The 1907 "Who's Who" is in our hands, and again we are faced with the impossibility of finding any original comment to this useful book of reference. "Who's Who" for this year is bigger than any of its predecessors. It contains over 21,000 biographies, every one of which is submitted for personal revision, and as the name printmaking efforts are noticeable in the compilation readers or users will repose some confidence in the accuracy of the information supplied. There is always a fascination about "Who's Who." Behind a bold phrase like "clasp and seal 1877" there is usually a thrilling story which stimulates imagination and historical research. Then what a thought transforming event is discovered in such a bold statement as published "Natural Selection 1877." What discoveries in the realm of science are suggested by a few words; and what world influencing philosophy is comprehended in the brief announcement that a certain publication appeared at such and such a time? The triumph of the diplomat, the thought of the philosopher, the achievement of the scientist, the success of the man of *belles lettres*, the exciting adventures of the explorer, and the brilliant feats on the battlefield—all these, as well as the conspicuously unimportant events in the conspicuously insignificant lives of smaller fry are unfolded to those who can read. In the fullest sense of the word "Who's Who" is an intensely human book, and its mass of data is capable of expansion into most interesting history. After all "Who's Who" is its own advertisement. It has become *sine qua non* in most office libraries, or perhaps it is better to regard it as an indispensable piece of desk furniture. Certainly, no one would care to go back to the days and the conditions when "Who's Who" was unknown. It is immeasurably superior to all its rivals, if any of the smaller productions of a like nature can be so described, and it is no idle compliment to say that the present issue worthily maintains the high reputation which the publication has won. "Who's Who" is comprehensive. It is packed with oft wanted information. And above all, it is accurate. It is best described as a biographical dictionary, which no man who wishes to keep in touch with the world's happenings can afford to ignore.

Who's Who Year Book 1906. London: A. & C. Black.

A useful companion book to "Who's Who" is the Year Book which comes from the same office. It is full of useful information so arranged that the particular subject desired can be easily found, and when found the text can be read at a glance.

The Citizen Rifflemen. By E. J. D. NEWITT. London: George Newnes, Ltd. Price 2/- net. The captain of the English team in the International match at Cardiff last August has issued an attractive little volume dealing with such subjects as the management of rifle clubs, the construction of indoor and outdoor ranges and the important question of marksmanship. The volume is published by authority of the council of the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs, and is highly praised by Lord Roberts, who has written a short preface congratulating Mr. Newitt on the opportune appearance of his useful and interesting work. The book is written in a lucid manner, and is illustrated with many art photographs and drawings.

A Gambit with Life. By FILIZ K. HOCKING. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

This is the tale of a man who has an invention that will revolutionise the chief industry of his country, and find work for thousands of willing hands. For years he had been working at it, and in order to carry it to a successful issue, desired to borrow a thousand pounds. He takes out a policy on his life and gives it as security to his lawyer, agreeing, at the same time, that in the event of failure he will make his exit from the world in a perfectly natural manner so that the insurance money will be handed over without question. The possibility of the invention not succeeding then begins to obtrude itself with obstinate persistency, life grows, more precious, and hope takes new shapes and forms. He is acquainted with the fact that another brain, as inventive as his own, had conceived the same idea and carried it into effect, while he was still painfully toiling in the same direction. He resolves to die, and on the eve of suicide he is handed a letter which saves him from the guilt of dying by his own hand and paves the way to a successful and a happy life. There is of course, a strong element of love permeating the story, and adding greatly to its charm.

The Great Court Scandal. By WILLIAM LE QUESUX. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

Sensational fiction is usually associated with the writings of Mr. Le Quesux, who succeeds in presenting works that attain to popularity. In "The Great Court Scandal," which savours somewhat of a romance that startled European Society not many years ago, is a plot conceived by the ingenuity of a corrupt plot of office-seekers and sycophants for the purpose of keeping a young princess from the Throne. Her husband is enticed from her side, her good name is besmirched, and in order to save herself from the asylum she flees from the country and takes refuge in England. Closely watched, she is discovered associating with international swindlers, and on the eve of being divorced returns to her husband, exposing the dastardly plot, and denounces her enemies. Many powerful and dramatic scenes are introduced in the volume for the benefit of the reader, who, while regretting that Mr. Le Quesux has not portrayed a heroine with more force of character, will agree that he has presented one that will enlist the sympathy of those who follow her strange career.

The S. News of War. By EDEN PHILLIPS and ARNOLD BENNETT. London: T. Werner Laurie.

This thrilling romance of modern London will be a favourable comparison with the "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" and may be heartily recommended to all who have a liking for stories of mystery and imagination. As a rule these tales of crime and its detection can be lumped together under a general heading, but there is generally some fresh ingredient introduced into the mixture, and certainly there is in the present instance. The "ingenious" one of the volume is a man possessed of immense historic ability which he uses to the confusion of society, and thus leads the reader to surprise after surprise up to the close of the volume. It is the story of a murder in the Kingsway, told with all the accustomed mystification and following up of wrong scents. Into lodging houses, clubs and theatres the reader is taken in quick succession and after a dash to the dock, is roused away to the West Indies where the mystery is solved and another startling phase of the romance revealed. From start to finish the story is irresistible, and apart from its vivid pictures of London life, contains much that makes it certain of a wide circle of readers.

COOLIE "HORRORS" IN ACHEEN.

ALLEGATIONS OF A DUTCH NAVAL LIEUTENANT.

The *Valk*, a Socialist newspaper published in Holland, contains sensational revelations of coolie scandals in Cheen, written by a naval lieutenant named Bosch, who at one time was engaged in tramway construction there.

Chinese coolies were the only labourers available for the tramway. On arrival, they found themselves among a hostile population, and had to be guarded and escorted by soldiers. They and their debts were made over to the contractor, a Chinaman, too. He sold them in groups of 20 to 30 to Chinese underlings called "muders" on condition that they bought the rations for the coolies from himself. To make a profit the rations supplied were of very inferior quality, and the coolies were worked to death on them.

The result was that, in the first three weeks after arrival 20 per cent of the new coolies usually died. Twenty per cent more followed in the next three months. As a matter of course, about half the coolies died in the first six months. Huddled in narrow and unhealthy quarters, the coolies suffered terribly from disease. Cholera often carried off 10 to 15 a day. Chinamen caught outside the quarters in forbidden houses were lashed with the rattan—sometimes 45 lashes each were given. The wretched coolies who survive all this, are found to be unfit to work and are packed off to China, ill as they may be. The other day a batch of 20 were sent back hither by way of Java. Their miserable condition on transhipment aroused strong public comment. Attempts to land them at Ponson failed owing to the strictures of the harbour regulations there.

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The Chinese Consul-General at Singapore has informed the Foreign Affairs Board at Peking of the facts which had come to his knowledge about the ill-treatment of Chinese coolies in Netherlands India. He advised that the Chinese Minister in Holland should be directed to open negotiations on the subject with the Dutch Government. The object is to get the latter to revise its coolie immigration laws, and to agree to the appointment in Netherlands India of a Chinese Vice-Consul.

Whoever is in charge of the Chinese Vice-Consul will be asked to look after coolies of his nationality.

The *Strait Times* comments:—The matter has been taken up by certain members of the second Chamber of the States-General at the Hague. It was pointed out that the coolies quarters were extremely bad and unhealthy; that the punishments inflicted upon the men, especially the flogging, were cruel; and that the sick were badly looked after, with the result that there was a heavy death-rate among the coolies. Disease alone (malaria, dysentery and beriberi) carried off 582 coolies in one section of the line alone, before precautionary measures were taken. One of the members of the Chamber argued that the guilty parties should be punished. The Minister for the Colonies admitted that deplorable acts had been committed, but pointed out that the Government, so soon as the evils complained of came to its knowledge, had taken action to prevent their recurrence. As a matter of fact, he contended, the climate was chiefly to blame for the high rate of mortality. Inspectors, however, would be appointed to see that the coolies were better treated in future. The Minister also promised to call the attention of the Governor-General to the scandal that had been created, and concluded by saying there were no guilty parties to be punished.

Berlin has only to demand, and insist upon, say a million or two in gold weekly for a few weeks from London to render trade so unprofitable in this country as to bring about a financial disaster from which Germany might reap enormous benefit. It is horrifying to think of but how much worse might the reality be unless we resolutely determine that the risk shall be forever over.

It is satisfactory to know that this subject was raised in the Dutch Parliament. The seas was a bad one, and though it mostly affected our Dutch neighbours, it was a matter which affected the representatives of all the white races brought into association, politically or commercially, with the yellow races. There is growing up a strong pan-Asian movement, which is likely to gather strength if the white races do not change their policy. We agree with the Dutch Minister for the Colonies that a considerable portion of the mortality in Acheen was probably due to climatic causes, but where there is smoke there is fire; and the article of the Dutch naval lieutenant, which first called attention to the wretched condition of these coolies, was doubtless founded upon facts.

Whether it was wise to indulge in the publication of a sensational article is another matter. Such publication could only be warranted by a refusal of the Colonial Department to investigate the scandal with a view to its stoppage. We have not seen any reference to this point in our Dutch contemporaries. However, the Minister has promised to introduce reforms which should obviate any further complaint; and we feel sure that action will give satisfaction to the Chinese authorities who have interested themselves in the welfare of their compatriots, and will be welcomed by the Dutch in Sumatra, who have no other desire, we are certain, than that all Asiatics in their Colony should be treated with reasonable kindness and consideration.

How to BEAUTIFUL.—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Creme Chârment, Last Charmant and Special Skin Tonic and Powder. Charmant will enable you to do it. Her Specialities for the Skin—see the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Solihull.

INVESTMENTS AND THE GOLD RESERVE.

ONE POUND NOTES NEEDED.

It is impossible to name a political, religious, or scientific problem of the day upon which there is such wonderful unanimity of opinion as that the Gold Reserve of this country is altogether inadequate for the immense magnitude of the financial and commercial interests at stake, says a retired banker in the *Financial Review of Reviews*.

Chancellors of the Exchequer, statesmen, bankers, and commercial men have repeatedly pointed out the perilous position our small stock of gold may bring about. Bank chairmen find an inexhaustible and often most convenient topic with which to regale annual meetings of shareholders. It is so much more agreeable to discuss this subject, that never gets stale, than, say, the appalling losses caused them by the sensational depreciation of their investments and reserve funds during the past ten years. Endless have been the discussions among business men, financiers, &c., but, notwithstanding the marvellous agreement that our gold reserve is unworthy of the Nation, there is no definite scheme before the country for the consideration of a drastic remedy.

It will be well to compare the stocks of gold of the principal countries of the world.

November, 1906. October, 1907.

France (gold) £134,000,000 £138,852,000

United States Treasury £100,000,000 £147,000,000

Russia (gold) £61,000,000 £65,200,000

Austria-Hungary (gold) £45,000,000 £52,200,000

Germany (gold) £25,000,000 £27,781,000

England £22,000,000 £24,629,000

The statement, so flattering to our bankers and to us much beloved by our city editors, "We are the Financial centre and Money Market of the world" is certainly not warranted at the present day. It will be more correct to put it in the past tense, "We were the Financial centre and Money Market of the world".

The traders and commercial men of England are indebted to the consideration of Japan (although they may not be aware of the fact) that the Bank rate was kept below 5 per cent for over twelve months.

The gold Japan was entitled to withdraw from London was held over until a more convenient season at the request of the Bank of England. Japan, therefore, during that time may be said to have been the financial centre of the world, for at any moment she could have insisted on her rights and thus have sent up our Bank rate, to the great detriment of our trade and commerce. What a shock it would have been to our vanity and insular conceit to have the Bank rate announced "by special permission of Japan 4 per cent!" It would, however, have been absolutely a true statement of the position of affairs.

During the Baring crisis the London money market applied to Russia for the loan of several millions of gold, which Russia graciously placed at the disposal of the Bank of England. The Bank of France is frequently called to the assistance of the Bank of England, and is ever ready and willing and, what is more, always able to help because of her enormous gold reserve. Surely Paris, the lender under these circumstances, is much more entitled to the honour of being entitled the Financial centre of the world than London, the borrower. Again, imagine our bank rate announced by permission of the Bank of France remains at 4 per cent! We need to be reminded how greatly welcomed and much appreciated at the time was the assistance rendered to the London Money Market by the United States of America underwriting a million or more of the War Loan.

Whatever may have been the fact some twenty or thirty years ago, the Money Market of the world is not now a London fixture—it has recently changed, and been found now in Paris, now in Berlin, now even in New York and Japan. It is our duty to look ahead and render our position so secure that were any of those nations disposed to be unfriendly and to refuse their kindly offices we could still get along without any disastrous panic deranging the credit of the nation. We ought not to be in such a position that any nation, or combination of nations, could deal us a deadly blow. Our shudders to think what disasters could arise while we are so much at their mercy. Of course, it may be argued it is not to the interest of any money market to inflict disaster upon any other money market, for what is detrimental to one is bound to have a boomerang action on every other market more or less. We live in days when the highest statesmanship is to provide labour for all, and that competition in trade and commerce is keener than ever before. It is wise, therefore, to let it be patent to rival nations how easily they can spoil our trade and commerce, possibly to their own benefit.

Berlin has only to demand, and insist upon, say a million or two in gold weekly for a few weeks from London to render trade so unprofitable in this country as to bring about a financial disaster from which Germany might reap enormous benefit. It is horrifying to think of but how much worse might the reality be unless we resolutely determine that the risk shall be forever over.

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too little for international banking, and are not up to date in foreign exchanges, content to let foreign banks control this very profitable business.

Our inadequate gold reserve is the cause of the unsteadiness of our Bank rate. The enormous losses caused to all merchants and traders who use bank overdrafts, or whose business necessitates the use of commercial bills, would be entirely avoided by doing away for ever such grave obstacles to the progress and prosperity of the country. The unsteadiness of the Bank rate is prejudicial to investors, and there is already a disposition to seek investments in other lands in consequence. It is undoubtedly the duty of the bankers in the British Isles to devise a plan to be submitted to Parliament, if necessary, to reform our gold reserve.

The Government act not only as a Government, but also as a competing banker in the Government Post Office Savings Bank.

There are three lucid, reasonable, and feasible proposals ready for immediate consideration that could end right at once adopted.

(1) That all deposits exceeding £25 should be forthwith exchanged for Consols, and that in future no deposit should exceed that sum, and that under no consideration interest ever allowed on more than £25 in any one year.

(2) That inland post office and postal orders in future should not be issued for sums exceeding £100. This for the purposes of assisting in the issue of one pound notes, as will be seen later on. Doubtless an increase in the number of registered letters will follow, and might make up somewhat for the loss of commission.

(3) At present the holder of a Government Post Office Savings Bank book is able to withdraw money from any Government Post Office Savings Bank in the Kingdom, thus forming one of the best circular notes issued in this or any other country. But every such withdrawal causes a loss to the Government Post Office Savings Bank, and should either be discontinued or at least a commission charged.

Our British Government, however, as a Government, has a duty in this matter of gold reserve. It pawned no less than £4,000,000 worth of securities with the Issue Department of the Bank of England, against which the Bank of England was empowered to issue bank notes to that extent. It is not time this security was redeemed in gold? Of course it may be said that the note is not a good will have bought at 105 or more?—not a few will have bought at even higher prices than that. Trading and manufacturing concerns invest their reserve funds quite apart from their own business. Why should not banks be compelled to act similarly? Banks are dealers in securities of all kinds and invest their reserves in the very securities in which they deal, and very vivid results of such calamities dealing are now displayed. Banks in the United States of America are compelled by law to hold 5 per cent in gold in reserve against their deposits. Therefore it cannot be a hardship if a law were passed that no future bank reserve fund shall be permitted to be so designated unless it be against gold deposited in the Issue Department of the Bank of England.

As the total issue of post-office and postal orders exceeds a sum of £4,000,000, it is quite possible the demand for one pound notes might ultimately attain a very large sum, possibly even £20,000,000. If the proposals in this paper were adopted there would be without much delay an accession to our gold reserves as follows:

Redemption of securities by the Government in gold £24,000,000

Reserve Funds of Banks in gold, say £30,000,000

One pound notes issued against gold, say £20,000,000

An addition to our existing gold reserve of £26,000,000 which would render unnecessary the bidding and costly interference to trade by the frequent fluctuations in the Bank rate. The proposals do not presume to be anything more than an outline.

Before concluding this paper, however, it will be well to point out a less revolutionary plan than the one discussed. It appears almost monstrous to expect that the Government, the Bank of England and all other banks would even consider adopting the vast changes suggested within any reasonable time—falling such panic, for instance, that would bring of no further delay in establishing a gold reserve to rid us of the possibilities of such disasters.

It must not be considered there could be any vast difficulty in obtaining the gold so long as the African mines remain productive. Austria rapidly obtained millions of gold under greater difficulties than exist now. It must be remembered also that with one pound notes in their possession, these banks would not require to hold such large stocks of gold as they do now. So that in the course of time the £10,000,000 of gold in the pockets of the people and the bankers' desks would be greatly reduced. There would further be the saving in the wear and tear of the gold coin so withdrawn from circulation.

An enormous amount of unclaimed balances are at present in the hands of bankers—uncashed dividends held more or less by almost every company of importance and standing. When Mr. Goschen reduced the interest on Consols in 1889 to fewer than 12,700 notices were returned by the Post Office as not known. After every enquiry the total sum lost to the holders was £7,850,000, palpably derelict. The writer would have all such derelict moneys held in gold reserve.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters to THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until demanded.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed.

Licenses.

P. O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"TOURANE,"
Captain Lancelin, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, 21st inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent
Hongkong, 17th January, 1907.

ENTERTAINMENTS

THE CATHOLIC UNION,
GLENEALY,
TWENTY-FIFTH ENTERTAINMENT
"A LADIN"

"THE WONDERFUL LAMP"
IN QUITE A NEW LIGHT.
A Musical Burlesque in 3 Acts by the Members, kindly assisted by their friends, under the direction of Mr. A. J. ASKEW.

DATES OF PERFORMANCE
TO-DAY (THURSDAY),
17th Jan. (Matinee) 5.30 P.M.
SATURDAY, 19th, 9.00
MONDAY, 21st, 9.00

PRICES OF ADMISSION \$1.
MATINEE.—Adults \$1.
Children 50 cents.

Seats may now be booked at the above address.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1907. 218

WANTED.

CHINESE CLERK, for 1st February, Must have a good knowledge of English and be able to Write Quickly.

Apply to

Care of "Daily Press" Office
Hongkong, 17th January, 1907. 219

D.G. LODGE OF HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA, E.C.

WITH reference to the proposed D.G.

LODGE MEETING on February 6th next, between 3-7 P.M., to present an Address from the FREEMASONS of HONGKONG to H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, Grand Master, E.C. M.M.'s who are NOT Members of any Lodge here, but may be desirous of attending this Ceremony, are requested to submit their NAMES AND ADDRESSES to

THE D.G. DIRECTOR OF CEREMONIES, E.C.

Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, not later than the 26th inst., after which no applications can be received.

Members of Lodge here should apply through their own Lodge.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1907. 220

BY AN ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

M. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY,

the 23rd day of January, 1907, at Noon, at his SALE ROOMS, Duddell Street,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY:

THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST

of

LI HUNG MAU alias LI SUI CHI

Under the will of his late father LI CHIT alias LI KENG CHUEN of and in all that Share described and known as "The \$3,000.00 capital money of the I Wo Tong in the FAU ON WO KEE Pawnshop of No. 81, Wellington Street, Victoria, Hongkong. Together with all the Accumulations and Profits thereon, subject to my life or right of the said FAU ON WO KEE Pawnshop.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

OTTO KONG SING,

Solicitor for the Plaintiff,

or to

M. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 16th day of January, 1907. 221

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"AUSTRIA,"

Capt. Blauffer, will leave for the above places on or about THURSDAY, the 24th inst., P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to

SANDER, WEILER & CO.,

Agents,

Prince's Building,

Hongkong, 17th January, 1907. 222

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAISANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M., the 19th inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1907. 223

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

FROM LONDON, ANTWERP, COLOMBO, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHIRE,"

Captain —, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd inst., at 2.30 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1907. 224

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MATINEE.—Adults \$1.

Children 50 cents.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1907.

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PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, or SA TURDAY, 26th January, 1907, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1906, declaring a Dividend and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 23rd January, until SATURDAY, the 26th January, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1907.

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THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 26th January, 1907, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1906.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 18th January, to SATURDAY, the 26th January, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1907.

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THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings on MONDAY, the 28th January, 1907, at 11.30 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1906.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 19th January to MONDAY, the 23rd January (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1907.

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAISANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M., the 19th inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1907. 225

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM LONDON, ANTWERP, COLOMBO, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAISANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M., the 19th inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by

W. J. SAUNDERS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1907.

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NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 1932 for One

HONGKONG
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

AUCTIONEER.

C. de M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO,
Auctioneer. Consignments solicited. Account
Sales rendered and settlement effected
promptly. No. 84, Queen's Road
Central, Hongkong.

BOOKBINDING.

DAILY PRESS' OFFICE.
The only office in China having European
taught workmen Equal to
Home work.

IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & CO.,
Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware
Merchants. Wholesale and Retail
Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry
Coke Importers. General Stores
keepers and Commission Agents
35 & 37, Hing Loong Street
(1st Street, West of Central
Market). Telephone No. 515

PHOTOGRAPHER.

M. MUMAYA, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bromide and Cyanine Enlargements and
also colouring Photos and relief Photos.
Views of China and Manilla. Work
done for Amateurs. No. 84, Queen's
Road, Central.

PRINTING.

DAILY PRESS' OFFICE
Proofs read by Englishmen
TYPEWRITERS.

F. A. V. RIBEIRO,
Typewriting Work Undertaken. Cleaned,
Repaired, Overhauled. Charges moderate.
(late of the Hongkong Typewriting
Bureau) No. 84, Queen's Road Central
(First Floor).

FOR SALE.

LADIES' AND GENTS' BOOTS
AND SHOES.

PERFUMERY & TOILET REQUISITES
EASTMAN KODAKS, CAMERAS
AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

PRICE MODERATE.

A TACK & CO.,
26, DES VIEUX ROAD CENTRAL
Hongkong, 26th December, 1906. [39]

IMITU BISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA
(IMITU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT
MARUNOUCHI, TOKIO.

Cable Address "IWASAKI"
which applies to all Branch Offices.
No. 1 ABC 5th Fl., Western Union Codes used.
All Letters Addressed.

MANAGER, MITSU BISHI CO.,
with name of place under
BRANCH OFFICES:

NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KAPATSU
SHANGHAI HONGKONG LTD.
HANKOW.

AGENCIES:—
YOKOHAMA: M. ASADI, Eng.
CHINKIANG: Messrs. GEARING & CO.
MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima,
Ochi, Shinrow, Namazato and Kami-Yamada
Collieries, and also Hojo Colliery, which will
shortly be ready to produce on a large scale the
best Bunker Coal.

The Head and branch Offices and the
Agencies of the Company will receive any order
for Coals produced from the above Collieries.

T. MATSUKI, Manager, Hongkong.
63, No. 2, Pedder Street.

TO LET

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS Small
Office on Second Floor.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 4th January, 1907. [150]

TO LET.

NOS. 1 and 3, ORMSBY VILLAS
GRANVILLE ROAD, Kowloon.
Apply to—
SPANISH PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1907. [136]

TO LET.

THE PREMISES known as No. 199,
WAN CHAI, now occupied by
Messrs. MACDONALD & CO.'s Engineering Works.
Possession 1st February, 1907.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1907. [155]

TO LET—(WELL FURNISHED).

BIRNAM BRAE, CONDUIT ROAD.

EIGHT-roomed House—Billiard Room,
with full-size Table, 3 Bath-rooms,
Drying Room, Store-room and Pantry—Good
Tennis Lawn. Electric Light and Bell, and a
Telephone. For 6 or 9 months, from 1st April.

Apply to—
"G. M. B.",
Care of "China Mail" Office.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1907. [168]

TO LET.

2 FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Praya
East, near East Point.
Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1907. [137]

TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shamoon
Canton.
Apply to—
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1906. [91]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL, GREENCROFT, GARDEN ROAD,
Kowloon.
Apply to—
LEIGH & ORANGE,
1, Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong, 1st June, 1906. [94]

TO LET.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK
BUILDING.
"RANFULY," CONDUIT ROAD.
A HOUSE in WONG NEI CHONG ROAD,
GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST.
A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit
Road.
A HOUSE in RIFTON TERRACE.
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1906. [91]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR of No. 6, ICE-HOUSE
STREET; Centrally situated and within
easy reach of the principal Banks and business
houses. Apply on the premises to—
TATA & CO.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1906. [105]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSPORD TERRACE
KOWLOON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1906. [92]

TO LET.

(EITHER IN WHOLE OR IN PART).
THE GROVE, having 20 Rooms, with
detached Out-House and Kitchens,
situated in Robinson Road, Kowloon.
Well ventilated, with Electric Lights and
Bells completed installed.
Apply to—
E. M. HAZELAND,
35, Queen's Road Central,
or to
WING-ON, Contractor,
34, D'Aguilar Street,
Hongkong, 19th July, 1906. [96]

TO LET.

GLENWOOD CAINE ROAD, suitable
for a Boarding House or Club,
No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, PEAK.
No. 7, DES VIEUX VILLAS, PEAK.
No. 4, CONDUIT ROAD.
Nos. 3 & 5, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
No. 73, WYNDHAM STREET.
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Shops
Offices and Dwelling Rooms.
No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Top Floor, (over Caldecott MacGregor).
No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Rooms on Front Part, Top Floor, (over Ached).
BELLISI'S TERRACE HOUSES,
ROBINSON ROAD.

TO LET OR FOR SALE,
NEW HOUSE on Mount KELLETT, Five
Rooms, on Rural Building Lot No. 117.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1906. [102]

TO LET ON LEASE.
FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1907.

NOS. 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14, HOLLYWOOD
ROAD.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 SUN WAI LANE.
Apply to—
ARRATOON V. APCAR & CO.,
45, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1906. [101]

TO LET ON LEASE.

RAVENSHILL WEST No. 3, PARK
ROAD.
Apply to—
DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON,
Hongkong, 5th December, 1906. [104]

TO LET.

HUMPHREYS' ESTATE &
FINANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1906. [117]

TO LET.

N. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.
Apply to—
COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. [97]

TO LET.

N. 27, SEYMORE ROAD.
4 New Houses in KENNEDY ROAD, near
Wan Chai.
No. 18, McDONNELL ROAD, "TANG
YUEN."
No. 90 & 91 GODOWN PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—
SAM WANG CO., LTD.,
81, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. [103]

TO LET.

FULLY FURNISHED—from April 15th.

ALTEDENA, BARKER ROAD, the PEAK.
A Seven Rooms with ample Bath and Dry
Rooms. Apply to—
J. S. VAN BUREN,
Care of Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1907. [138]

TO LET.

POOR PARISIANS' "CHOW."

EFFECT OF TWELVE-INCH SHELL.

Paris is about the only city in the world where one need not go hungry, provided they have only a few sous in their pockets. The luxuries of very description are offered for sale to the poor all the year round. This strange spectacle is to be seen daily at the Marche la Madeleine, where fish, fowl, vegetables, fruit, pastry and confectionery and cheeses are all here represented ready cooked, but arranged not on plates or dishes, as one might suppose, but merely quartered half shells of newspapers. It is from princely cafés and restaurants that the heterogeneous portions come. Just imagine to yourself one pile consisting of the leg of a partridge, the remnants of an omelette, a fried sole, two ribs of a jugged hare, a spoonful of haricots, a scrap of filet of beef, a cut pear, a handful of salad, a slice of tomato, and a dab of jelly! The pile constitutes a portion, and is to be bought for five sous. There are portions as cheap as two sous; indeed, the scale of prices is most elastic in ascending and descending. There are piles here to suit all pockets. Are your year funds at a very low ebb indeed? On a scrap of paper, you will find a hard-boiled egg, the gizzard of a fowl, two pickled gherkins, and a macaroni. Are you somewhat in cash? Behold instead a whole, real chop, a golden store of cold fried potatoes, an artichoke, a sumptuous piece of Roquefort cheese, some salad, and the remains of a Charlotte Russe. There are lofier luxuries to be had still, as for instance, a whole fowl the moiety of a steak and mushrooms, the relics of a saddle of mutton, the remains of a Sole à la Normande, the ruins of a Bûche de Noël, a whole dozen oysters, the back-bone of a pheasant and some truffles. There are sausages galore. All dishes are marked in plain figures; there is no deception. The quality is guaranteed by the sanitary inspectors. As will be seen there is no need to starve in the street of Paris. With only a few sous earned during the day, it is easy to procure a meal, however, so humble. Other cities might follow the example.

YET POWERFUL AS ARE THE INVINCIBLE'S guns and their projectiles, even more powerful weapons are reported to be projected for the British ships to be laid down in 1908. It is said that these vessels will be gigantic reproductions of the Invincible, carrying eight guns weighing 80 or 85 tons each and firing shells weighing more than half a ton. Such projectiles would pierce about five feet of iron and nearly two feet of hardened steel at battle range.

PEACE AND WAR.

No portion of President Roosevelt's message to Congress is more clearly thought out or more weightily expressed, than that which deals with the ethics of war and peace. Other portions treat of American problems, or of the particular forms in which general problems present themselves in the United States. But in his observations upon peace and war and upon the duty of every self-respecting and prudent nation to be prepared for the effective defence of its convictions and its vital interests the President occupies wider ground and lays down principles of universal validity. He reminds the world that war is not only justifiable but imperative upon honourable men and upon a honorable nation when peace can be maintained only by the sacrifice of conscientious conviction or of national welfare. Though peace is a great good, to be promoted by every nation that seeks to do right, by straining every nerve to do justice to all with whom it has dealings, there are yet occasions on which the duty of seeking peace is superseded by the higher duty of preventing wrong.

Peace, says the President, normally coincides with righteousness, but it is righteousness, not peace, that exalts a nation and that ought to bind the conscience of a nation. He adds, following some of the wisest of mankind in the past, that a just war is in the long run far better for a nation's soul than the most prosperous peace obtained by acquiescence in wrong or injustice.

This is true even if by criminal unpreparedness or by evil fortune a nation is defeated in war. A beaten nation is not necessarily a degraded nation, but the nation or man is disgraced if the obligation to defend right is shirked.

There is not in sight at present any kind of international power which can effectively check wrong doing, although by Hague conventions and other means we are all trying to establish some international conscience and public opinion which may some day develop into a power. We have to deal with things as they are, not with things as they seem to be to visionaries and sentimentalists. Things being as they are, the only chance that justice and righteousness may be made to prevail over tyranny and wrongdoing lies in the realms of nations that believe in right to defend right effectively. Hence, as the President concludes, it is a foolish and evil thing for a great and free nation to deprive itself of the power to protect its own rights and even in exceptional cases to stand up for the rights of others.

That this belief, though dimly and confusedly held, lies deep in the heart of civilized man is proved over by the actions of the sentimentalists whose horror of war leads them to clamour for fatal reduction of national armaments.

For they are the very people who upon a given occasion, when their wrath is stirred by conspicuous wrongdoing, says in the Balkans or in Armenia, are the first to clamour for intervention by this country. They are the terror of every Foreign Secretary who asks to husband the resources of the country by abstaining from provocative interference when there is no clear call of national duty and no clear prospect of being able to effect any real amelioration of the condition of the world.

Only let their conscience be pricked and they become at once—the most hellish of men ready to put a Continent in flames upon the chance of ending some iniquity that happens to appeal to them. They have the conscience required for war in a just cause, but it is sadly unformed, it is not guided by wide enough knowledge of the general conditions, and it responds spasmodically to a certain kind of stimulus and to no other. It needs some amount of consecutive study to understand the world in which a nation lives, and to perceive dangers or iniquities which do not happen at the moment to be burnt into the brain by some sensational occurrence. It also needs some acquaintance with the game to see a move or two ahead, and to take continuous steps to avert evils all the more to be feared because others are preparing them in silence and with ostentation.—Times.

The huge 12-inch guns which the invincible carries are weapons of prodigious power. At a distance of a thousand yards they will put their great shot, weighing 3500 lbs., of forged steel, through nearly four feet of iron. At battle range, which at one time has increased to three miles, a distance at which a large ship is only a speck upon the horizon, so that a telescopic sight is to be employed to lay the gun, they will pierce with ease the best and thickest hardened steel. With the new pattern shell at this distance they will bore a hole through 14 in. of Krupp steel, which is so hard that drills bite upon it with great difficulty, and carry the bursting charge of high explosive into the interior of the ship.

The range of these weapons is so enormous that if one of them were placed at Kingston, it would throw its shell right over London to a point beyond Ilford. Or again, from Croydon, it would depict monster 3500-lb. shell from the sky somewhere to the north of Enfield. Firing from Dover, a projectile could be dropped on the French coast.

One astonishing feature of the modern heavy gun is the ease with which it is manipulated. All the operations are carried out by electric power, though there is also hydraulic power, and, in the last resort, hand power to fall back upon.

The guns, mounted by pairs in turrets behind thick armour, are trained, rotated, and elevated by electricity, and with a stunning roar the gun goes off sending a great spout of crimson flame and a fair cloud of dust from its muzzle. The shell can generally be seen travelling through the air, both from the turret whence it is fired and from the unfortunate ship at which it is aimed. No situation more terrible can be conceived than that of a captain who sees one of these monster projectiles coming straight at him.

Applicants must be under thirty-five years of age.

By Order.

J. M. ATKINSON,
Principal Civil Medical Officer.

Civil Medical Department, Hongkong, 12th January, 1907.

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Brimful of Nourishment

PLASMON

The Food for Old and Young.
(Also Plasmon Cocoa, Oats, Biscuits, &c.)

GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL PREMIUM BONDS.

WE are the Largest Dealers in the World of these attractive Securities.
WRITE to us at once for our Year Book giving full particulars.

WHAT ARE PREMIUM BONDS?

They are high-class and absolutely Safe SECURITIES, payable to Bearer, issued by

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

CHINAMARU, Japanese steamer, 5,068, 16th January—Shanghai 13th Jan., General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
CROWDER, German str., 1,115, W. Moller, 16th Jan.—Bangkok 6th Jan. and Swatow 15th—Borneo—General—Butterfield and Swaine.
KUANG CHING, Chinese str., 1,002, Briander, 16th Jan.—Chinkang 10th Jan., General—China.
KWANGLEE, Chinese str., 1,538—Canton 16th Jan.—Shanghai 13th Jan., General—China.
KWANTUNG, Chinese str., 1,538, Wm. H. Lont, 16th Jan.—Shanghai 13th Jan., General—China.
LAHABE, British str., 3,461, P. M. B. Lake, 16th Jan.—Calcutta 30th Dec. and Straits 8th Jan., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
MAUDANG, British str., 1,344, R. Houghton, 15th Jan.—Sandakan 8th Jan., Timor—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
NORD, British str., 1,439, F. Prynne, 16th Jan.—Singapore 4th Jan., Case Oil—McBain.
NORD, Norwegian str., 730, G. Haraldsen, 15th January—Hollo 9th January, Sugar and Sapanwood—Aagard, Thorberg & Co.
PENGNOY, British str., 4,148, E. Warrell, 16th Jan.—Shanghai 13th Jan., General—Butterfield and Swaine.
SOLTAAR VAN LANGEN, Dutch str., 2,202, J. Liberg, 16th Jan.—Sumatra 31st Dec., Borneo—Meyer & Co.
TJIPAN, Dutch str., 2,444, A. Pander, 16th January—Amoy 14th January, General—Java-China-Japan Line.

CLEARANCES
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE

Jan. 16th.
Canton Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
Polo, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
Hainan, British str., for Swatow.
Kuang Ching, Chinese str., for Canton.
Pingay, British str., for Singapore.
Providence, Norwegian str., for Swatow.
Suzan van Langen, Dutch str., for Swatow.
Tasman, British str., for Saigon.
Wahn, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 16th.
CARL DEDERTHICKEN, Gor. str., for Haiphong.
CHOYHANG, British str., for Canton.
KAHIMA MARU, Japanese str., for Apung.
KURICHOW, British str., for Saigon.
LAROK, Norwegian str., for Canton.
NICHIBI MARU, Japanese str., for Maji.
NINPO, British str., for Chefoo.
NUHA, British str., for London.
PAOTING, British str., for Shanghai.
PRONTO, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.
SKYLITZ, German str., for Europe.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Nord* reports: Strong N.E. wind and heavy seas.
The Chinese str. *Kuang Ching* reports: Fresh monsoon and fine weather.
The Norwegian str. *Nord* reports: Strong N.E. and E. wind and heavy seas.
The British str. *Imoing* reports: Strong monsoon and high sea throughout.
The Chinese str. *Kuang Ching* reports: Fresh N.E. winds and moderate sea throughout.
The British str. *Typhoon* reports: Strong N.E. monsoon, moderate sea, cloudy and rainy weather.

VEHICLES PASSED ANJER.
Dec. 22, British str. *Magneton*, Parkison, 22, from Tjilatjap for Batavia.
Dec. 23, British str. *Lander*, Wright, 26, from Singapore for Christmas Island.
Dec. 26, Dutch str. *Rotterdam*, De Boer, 26, from Batavia for Rotterdam.
Dec. 26, Dutch str. *Banda*, Fenenga, Nov. 18, from Amsterdam for Batavia.
Dec. 28, British str. *Charnell*, Urquhart, Dec. 28, from Batavia for Ceylon.
Dec. 30, Am. ship *J. F. Chapman*, Banfield, from Hongkong for Batavia.
Dec. 31, Norwegian str. *Alvra*, Simonsen, Oct. 31, from Baba Blau for Anjer.

VEHICLES IN DOCK.

Jan. 16th.
ABERDEEN DOCKS—Amoy, Kyo Maru.
KOWLOON DOCKS—Sorsoon, Montague.
Hengshan, Franso, U.S.S. Pathfinder, Z. Y. de Aldecoa, Kueichow, Perla, Fr. Waldemar, Harry, H.M.S. Whiting, Protector, Kwangtung, Kwangtung.
COPPERPLATE DOCKS—Petrarch, Hatching, Quarto.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH
POSTPONEMENT.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN." Captain J. S. Read, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 17th inst. at 8 A.M., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS, LAPEAK & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1907. 209

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

1907. About

FOR NEW YORK. "SATSUMA" ... 21st Jan.

"SIKU" ... 9th Feb.

"MUNCASTER CASTLE" 12th Mar.

For Freight and further information apply

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1906. 1787

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN." Captain J. G. Olford, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 22nd inst. at 3 P.M., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1907. 181

THE ORIENTAL PACIFIC LINE.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DAKOTAH." Will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 25th February.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

SHewan, Tomes & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1907. 215

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "a," nearest Hongkong "b," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "l.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & CO.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NUBIA	Brit. str.	—	F. J. Fox	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 16th inst.
LONDON &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ARCADIA	Brit. str.	—	A. L. Valentini	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 20th inst. at Noon.
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	FRENZIE	Fr. str.	—	Aillaud	MESSAGES MARITIMES	On 22nd inst. at 1 P.M.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	PRINZ HEINRICH	Ger. str.	k. w.	P. Grossch	MELCHERS & CO.	On 30th inst. at Noon.
HAMBURG VIA PORTS	SAMIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Muller	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 10th Feb.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SEPEZA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Malchow	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 27th inst.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, CHAGEN & BALTIK PORTS	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Sachs	MELCHERS & CO.	On 22nd Feb.
NAPLES, LISBON, HAVRE & HAMBURG	KINA	Ger. str.	—	—	—	About 10th Feb.
NAPLES, LISBON, HAVRE & HAMBURG	SILERIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Babie	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 8th Feb.
NEW YORK	SCANIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	v. Dohren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 22nd Mar.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	NUBIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Damianovich	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	About 31st inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	SATSUMA	Brit. str.	—	Habel	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 22nd inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 21st inst.
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS VIA JAPAN PORTS	SHAWNUK	Am. str.	l. m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA PORTS	KANATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. V. Roberts	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 21st inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	DAKOTAH	Brit. str.	—	W. C. T. S. Filmer	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 5th Feb.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TIMOR	CHINGU...	Brit. str.	—	—	SHewan, Tomes & Co.	In April.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	About 25th Feb.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	MANILA	Brit. str.	—	—	GIBE, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	TAIWAN	Brit. str.	—	Minssen	MELCHERS & CO.	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SIBURIN	Brit. str.	—	L. Dawson	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 23rd inst., at Daylight.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	About 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	SHAOHSING	Brit. str.	—	T. Suruga	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SANBIA	Brit. str.	—	F. W. Northcombe	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHOYSANG	Brit. str.	—	A. E. Sandbach	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 19th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NYANZA	Brit. str.	—	H. S. Bradshaw	P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TOURANE	Brit. str.	—	Sachs	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 21st inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOCHEW	Brit. str.	—	Lancelin	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 21st inst.
SHANGHAI	AUSTRIA	Aus. str.	—	J. H. Brown	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 22d inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	Bilster	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	About 24th inst.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PREUSSEN	Brit. str.	—	T. H. Hilde, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 25th inst.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MASAN MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 30th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	YUENSHANG	Brit. str.	—	I. Sakurai	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., Daylight.
MANILA	HAITAN	Brit. str.	—	J. S. Poach	DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & CO.	To-day, at 8 A.M.
MANILA	YUENSHANG	Brit. str.	—	F. Mooney	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
MANILA	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	R. Rodger	SHewan, Tomes & Co.	On 19th inst., at Noon.
MANILA	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 22d inst., at 4 P.M.
CEBU & ILICIDO	HUCHOW	Brit. str.	—	R. Almond	SHewan, Tomes & Co.	On 26th inst., at Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	ONSANG	Brit. str.	—	E. Forsyth	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 19th inst., at 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	D. Christie	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LAISANS	Brit. str.	—	J. G. Olliff	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	On 22nd inst., at 3 P.M.
JAVA PORTS	TJIPANAS	Dut. str.	—	P. M. B. Lake	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
				Pander	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA,
ADEN, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT,
MARSEILLE, LONDON,
HAVRE, BORDEAUX,
MEDITERRANEAN
AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"SALAZIE,"
Captain Aillaud, will be despatched for MARSEILLE, on TUESDAY, the 22nd January, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports and for Australia with prompt transhipment at Colombo.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailing will be as follows:
S.S. "OCOTANIEN" ... 5th Feb.
G. de CHAMPEAUX,
Hongkong

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
LONDON and ANTWERP			
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, NUBIA		About 16th January	Freight and Passage.
COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	Capt. F. J. Fox		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and NYANZA		About 18th January	Freight and Passage.
YOKOHAMA	Capt. H. S. Bradshaw		
LONDON, &c., VIA USUAL PORTS	4/24/24	Noon, 26th January	Spec. of Call.
Capt. A. L. Valentini			
SHANGHAI	{ DEVANHA	About 25th January	Freight and Passage.
Capt. T. H. Hide, R.N.R.			
For further Particulars, apply to	E. A. HEWETT,		
	Superintendent.		

Hongkong, 16th January, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	
SHANGHAI	{ "SHAOHSING"	On 17th Jan., Noon.	
CEBU and ILOILO	"HUICHOW"	On 19th Jan., 4 P.M.	
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TAIYUAN"	On 20th Jan., daylight.	
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"I CHINGTU"	On 21st Jan., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"YOCHOW"	On 22nd Jan., 4 P.M.	
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 23rd Jan., 4 P.M.	
* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table.			
* Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.			
* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates to all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.			
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.			
For Freight or Passage, apply to			
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS			
Hongkong, 15th January, 1907.			

11

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO. S.S.	LEAVING	
* TAMSUI VIA SWATOW	{ "MASAN MARU"	SUNDAY, 20th Jan.	
AND AMOY	Capt. I. SAKURAI	at DAYLIGHT.	
+ SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	{ "SOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY, 17th Jan.	
AMOY AND FOOCHOW	Capt. T. SUGIKA	at 8 A.M.	

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

+ Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1907.

T. ARIMA, Manager. 14

PASSENGER SEASON
1907.PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

THROUGH STEAMER

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

VIA COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THE STEAMSHIP

"MACEDONIA,"

10,500 TONS, CAPT. C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

WILL BE DESPATCHED AT NOON,

ON

SATURDAY, 23RD MARCH,
AND IS DUE IN MARSEILLES ON THE 20TH APRIL AND LONDON ON
THE 27TH APRIL.

IN ADDITION TO GIVING PASSENGERS AN OPPORTUNITY OF SPENDING ABOUT 24 HOURS IN BOMBAY THIS VESSEL WILL MAKE A FAST RUN TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON. THE VOYAGE FROM HONGKONG TO MARSEILLES SHOULD BE COMPLETED IN 28 DAYS AND TO LONDON IN 35 DAYS.

FARES:

To MARSEILLES—£61 FIRST AND £42 SECOND SALOON,
TO LONDON—£65 FIRST AND £44 SECOND SALOON.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1906.

1899

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON

TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,

NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS,

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.

SAILING DATES.

1907

PRINZ HEINRICH ... WEDNESDAY ... 30th January

GNEISENAU ... WEDNESDAY ... 13th February

PREUSSEN ... WEDNESDAY ... 27th February

PRINZESS ALICE ... WEDNESDAY ... 13th March

SACHSEN ... WEDNESDAY ... 27th March

ZIETEN ... WEDNESDAY ... 10th April

PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD ... WEDNESDAY ... 24th April

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH ... WEDNESDAY ... 8th May

BAYERN ... WEDNESDAY ... 22nd May

PRINZ HEINRICH ... WEDNESDAY ... 5th June

SCHARNHUERST ... WEDNESDAY ... 19th June

BOON ... WEDNESDAY ... 3rd July

Linen can be washed on board.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Passenger can be washed on board.

Conveying H.M. The King of Siam, carrying Second Class Passengers only.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG 1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class

TO NAPLES, GENOA AND GIBRALTAR 261 0 0 242 0 0 222 0 0

return 91 0 0 63 0 0 33 0 0

TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN 65 0 0 44 0 0 24 0 0

return 97 0 0 68 0 0 36 0 0

* TO NEW YORK VIA SUBZ ... VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR 64 0 0 44 0 0 26 0 0

return 115 0 0 79 0 0 47 0 0

VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON 68 0 0 46 0 0 27 0 0

return 123 0 0 83 0 0 49 0 0

* In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland THE SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passengers expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co., from SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

INTERUPTION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT:

Passengers to European and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from PORT SAID.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSCHOEHE, MATUPLI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.

SAILING DATES.

MANILA ... 1790 tons FRIDAY, 1st Feb.

PRINZ WALDEMAR ... 3677 tons ... THURSDAY, 28th Feb.

PRINZ SIGISMUND ... 3302 tons ... THURSDAY, 28th Mar.

ON FRIDAY, the 1st FEBRUARY, at NOON, the "Steamship" "MANILA," Captain MINSEN, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class 1st Class 2nd Class

TO MANILA ... 350—330—320—return \$80—\$50—

TO NEW GUINEA ... 228—218—10—return 242—227.15

TO BRISBANE ... 230—220—21—return 254—236—

TO SYDNEY ... 233—223—21—return 258.1—241.10

TO MELBOURNE ... 234.10—224.10—21—return 282.5—244.5

TO YOKOHAMA ... 350.00—360.00—340.00—return \$170.00—\$120.

TO KOBE ... 365.00—370.00—350.00—return \$170.00—\$120.

TO YOKOHAMA and back from KOBE ... 140.00—\$100.00

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class

TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer 297. 0. 0.

TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA 96. 0. 0.

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. & O.S. Co.'s steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of N.D.L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, { "PREUSSEN" ... Wednesday, 30th Jan.

KORE & YOKOHAMA ... }

1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class 1st Class 2nd Class

To London via Plymouth or Southampton 262. 0. 0.

To Bremen 63. 10. 0.

To Paris via Cherbourg 65. 0. 0.

To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltar 65. 0. 0.

Passage money payable in local currency at current sight Bank, rate of Exchange on the day of payment.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER 11 days Across the Pacific to the "EMPEROR LINE," Saving 5 to 10 days' Ocean Travel.

11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.

18 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration)

R.M.S. PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration)

TUESDAY, 17th Jan. ... 4th Feb.

WEDNESDAY, 18th Jan. ... 16th Feb.

THURSDAY, 19th Jan. ... 4th Mar.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The *Gneisenau*, with the German mail of the 18th ultimo, left Singapore on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 8 a.m., and may be expected here to-day.

The *Touraine*, with the French mail of the 21st Dec., left Singapore on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 22nd inst. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the Nov. 17th.

FOR

Shanghai
Singapore
Swatow and Bangkok
Nanmoo
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER (B.C.)
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra postage 10 cents.)

Shanghai
Pingtung
Aohsiang
Sui Tai
Express of China

Chongshing
Childer
Sui Tai
Onseng
Wusong
Yuenching
Tympana

Hue

Zafiro

Chongshing

Haihong

Maran Maru

Tympana

Chingtu

C.

C.